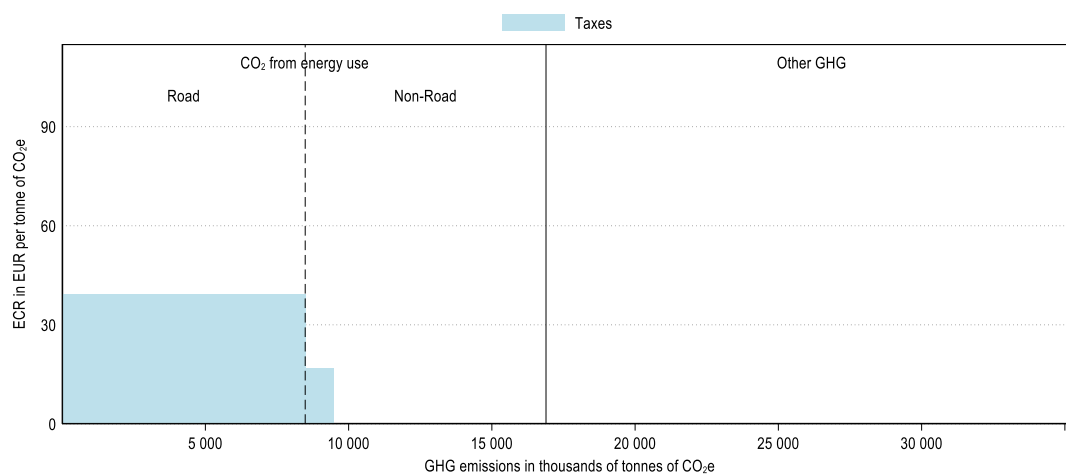


Guatemala

Guatemala's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are almost evenly split between CO₂ emissions from energy use (48%) and other GHG emissions¹ (52%). In 2021, CO₂ emissions from energy use are priced through fuel excise taxes. Guatemala priced about 56% of its carbon emissions from energy use and none were priced at an ECR above EUR 60 per tonne of CO₂ (see Figure 3). Emissions priced mainly originated from the road transport and industry sectors. The majority of unpriced emissions from energy use were from the electricity, buildings and industry sector (Figure 2). Other GHG emissions were not covered by any carbon pricing instrument (see Figure 1).

Figure 1. Average effective carbon rates in Guatemala in 2021

CO₂ emissions from energy use and other GHG emissions



¹ CH₄, N₂O, F-gases and process CO₂ emissions.

Figure 2. Average effective carbon rates in Guatemala by sector and component in 2021

Restricting to CO₂ emissions from energy use

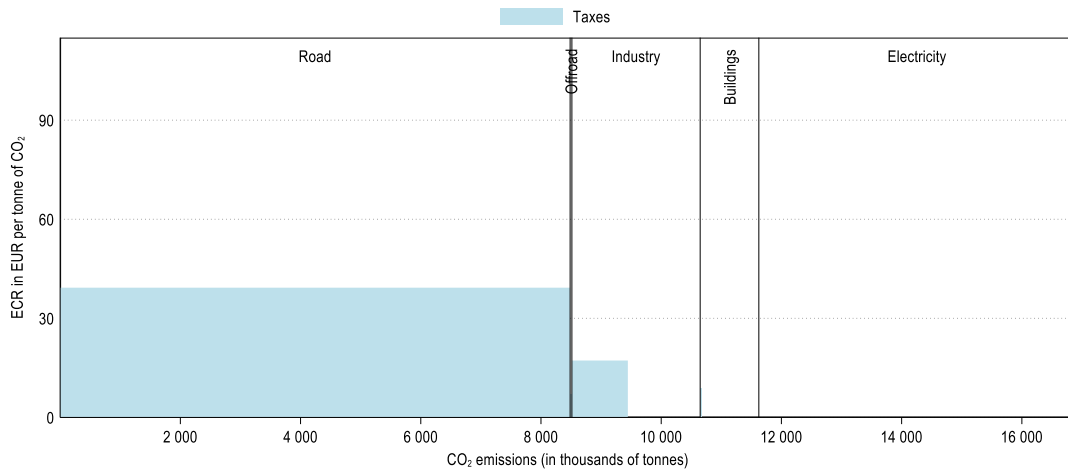
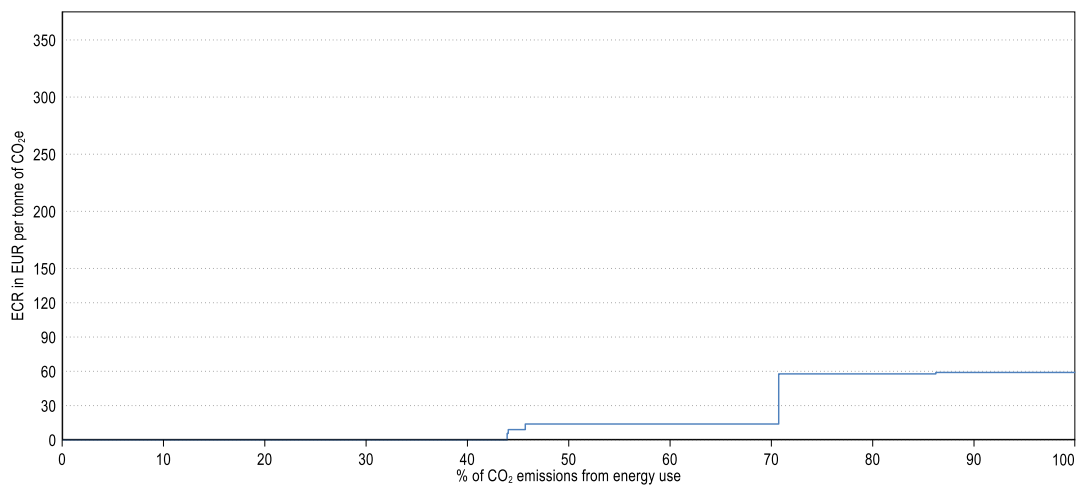


Figure 3. Distribution of ECRs on CO₂ emissions from energy use in Guatemala in 2021

Restricting to CO₂ emissions from energy use



For additional information to interpret the graphs, see: <https://oe.cd/ECR2023-graph-info>

Main insights from *Effective Carbon Rates 2023*: <https://oe.cd/ECR2023-brochure>